



**THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON**

March 8, 2016

The Honorable Johnny Isakson
Chairman
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed is the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Vehicle Fleet Report on Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFV) for fiscal year (FY) 2015, in accordance with the requirements of the Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act of 1998, and codified in section 13218 of title 42 United States Code. Also included is the required statement of cost for preparing the report.

The report contains detailed petroleum and alternative fuel consumption information that illustrates VA's performance with respect to the FY 2005 baselines established under Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management." In addition, the report contains VA's FY 2015 actual, FY 2016 planned, and FY 2017 projected AFV acquisition reports.

In FY 2015, VA once again exceeded the AFV acquisition requirement of 75 percent. As a result of our AFV acquisitions and biodiesel fuel use, VA earned AFV acquisition credits amounting to 102 percent of its covered vehicles acquisitions.

VA is grateful for your continuing support of Veterans and appreciates your efforts to pass legislation enabling VA to provide Veterans with the high-quality care they have earned and deserve. As the Department focuses on ways to help provide access to health care in your district and state and across the country, we have identified a number of necessary legislative items that require action by Congress in order to best serve Veterans.

Flexible budget authority would allow VA to avoid artificial restrictions that impede our delivery of care and benefits to Veterans. Currently, there are over 70 line items in VA's budget that dedicate funds to a specific purpose without adequate flexibility to provide the best service to Veterans. These include limitations within the same general areas, such as health care funds that cannot be spent on health care needs and funding that can be used for only one type of Care in the Community program, but not others. These restrictions limit the ability of VA to deliver Veterans with care and benefits based on demand, rather than specific funding lines.

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VA also requests your support for the Purchased Health Care Streamlining and Modernization Act. This legislation would allow VA to contract with providers on an individual basis in the community outside of Federal Acquisition Regulations, without forcing providers to meet excessive compliance burdens. Already, we have seen certain nursing homes not renew their agreements with VA because of these burdens, requiring Veterans to find new facilities for residence. VA further requests your support for our efforts to recruit and retain the very best clinical professionals. These include, for example, flexibility for the Federal work period requirement, which is not consistent with private sector medicine, and special pay authority to help VA recruit and retain the best talent possible to lead our hospitals and health care networks.

Thank you for continued support of our mission. Similar letters are being sent to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and other leaders of the Senate and House Committees on Veterans' Affairs.

Sincerely,

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Robert A. McDonald

Enclosures



**THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
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March 8, 2016

The Honorable Richard Blumenthal
Ranking Member
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Blumenthal:

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The Honorable Jeff Miller
Chairman
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
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March 8, 2016

The Honorable Corrine Brown
Ranking Member
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congresswoman Brown:

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The Honorable Paul Ryan
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Washington, DC 20515

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The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

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Robert A. McDonald

Enclosures



Department of Veterans Affairs

Annual Vehicle Fleet Report on
Alternative Fuel Vehicles

FY 2015

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I. Introduction

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) submits this report on progress towards achieving goals of the Energy Policy Act (EPA) and Executive Order (EO) 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy and Transportation Management*. To this end, VA increased alternative fuel vehicle (AFV) acquisitions and its use of alternative fuels.

VA met and exceeded the AFV acquisition and alternative fuel use requirements for the tenth year in a row. VA did not meet the fiscal year (FY) 2015 petroleum reduction goal. VA's outreach activities, primarily delivery of services to Veterans in rural America, home-based services for disabled and elderly Veterans, and mental health services for returning Servicemembers, continue to create a need for a larger fleet than in the baseline year. VA's fleet size has increased from 11,054 vehicles in 2005 to our current inventory of 19,522 vehicles. While VA's investment in 62 operating alternative fueling stations is primarily responsible for VA's substantial use of alternative fuels, it is not enough to offset the additional fuel requirements of the expanding fleet.

VA revised its Fleet Management Action Plan in 2014 to address the continuing challenge of efficient use of vehicles. This year VA began executing the key elements of the plan including:

- **Integrate Fleet Mandates.** VA fleet is addressing this challenge to standardize fleet practices across VA through education. Central Office fleet personnel conduct in-person and on-line training, while developing a full complement of on-demand training. Both vehicle operations and reporting are part of this action.
- **Improve Process for Acquisition, Use, and Disposal of Fleet Vehicles.** VA fleet is addressing this challenge by improving vehicle need assessment. Analysis occurs before purchase and on an annual basis for vehicles in operation. Once need for a new vehicle is confirmed, the Vehicle Allocation Methodology is used to identify the most appropriate options. Existing vehicles and shuttle service utilization reviews may reveal additional opportunities to reduce fleet size. Addressing the challenge also requires guidance for fleet managers after they determine the need to retire underutilized or poor performing vehicles. In keeping with this, VA is updating its annual utilization review process, and standardizing reporting on utilization.
- **Reduce Petroleum Consumption and Increase Alternative Fuel Solutions.** VA is addressing a number of challenges that are unique to VA. Increasing AFVs within VA's fleet is necessary, but not sufficient to meet the greenhouse gas emissions reduction, petroleum consumption reduction, and alternative fuels usage growth goals.

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2015 Vehicle Fleet Report

These steps together with other actions will assist VA in achieving its primary goal of providing care for our Nation's Veterans and their families, while striving to achieve compliance with Federal mandates for efficient and effective use of the agency's fleet.

II. Compliance with Executive Order 13423¹

The overall objective of EO 13423, Section 2(g) is for Federal agencies to take a leadership role in reducing petroleum consumption and increasing the use of alternative fuels in motor vehicles.

Performance Against Baselines. In FY 2015, VA exceeded the alternative fuel use requirements of the EO, but did not meet the petroleum reduction requirements due to the growing mission. Total vehicle mileage continues to surpass the baseline—181 million miles in FY 2015 vs. 114 million miles in FY 2005. VA has partially offset the amount of petroleum consumed by increasing the use of alternative fuels. While VA has made significant improvements in the use of alternative fuels, VA did not achieve its petroleum consumption reduction targets this year. Tables 1 and 2 present the 2005 baselines (established by the Department of Energy) and VA's annual performance with respect to the baselines through the current reporting year.

Table 1. VA FY 2005 Baseline Petroleum Use (EO 13423) and Comparison to FYs 2006-2015 Petroleum Usage

| EO 13423 METRICS - PETROLEUM USE | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Petroleum Use (Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE)) | Percent Change from Previous Year | Percent Change from Base Year (2005) |
| FY 2005 | 8,729,032 | -- | -- |
| FY 2006 | 6,956,559 | - 20% | - 20% |
| FY 2007 | 6,548,473 | - 6% | - 25% |
| FY 2008 | 7,255,513 | +11% | - 17% |
| FY 2009 | 7,913,014 | + 9% | - 9% |
| FY 2010 | 8,167,639 | + 3% | - 6% |
| FY 2011 | 9,300,023 | +14% | + 7% |
| FY 2012 | 8,951,177 | - 4% | + 3% |
| FY 2013 | 8,604,422 | -4% | -1% |
| FY 2014 | 9,513,662 | +11% | +9% |
| FY 2015 | 9,333,069 | -2% | +7% |

¹ This EO, along with EO 13514, were revoked on March 19, 2015, via publication of EO 13693. EO 13693 also revoked the Presidential Memorandum of May 24, 2011, (Federal Fleet Performance), effective October 1, 2015.

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2015 Vehicle Fleet Report

Table 2. VA FY 2005 Baseline Alternative Fuel Use and Comparison to FYs 2006-2015 Alternative Fuel Usage

| ALTERNATIVE FUEL USE | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | Alternative Fuel Use (GGE) | Percent Change from Previous Year | Percent Change from Base Year (2005) |
| FY 2005 | 36,616 | -- | -- |
| FY 2006 | 55,757 | +52% | +52% |
| FY 2007 | 78,194 | +40% | +114% |
| FY 2008 | 427,933 | +447% | +1,069% |
| FY 2009 | 729,073 | +70% | +1891% |
| FY 2010 | 1,054,266 | +45% | +2,780% |
| FY 2011 | 974,956 | -8% | +2,563% |
| FY 2012 | 1,206,496 | +24% | +3,195% |
| FY 2013 | 1,519,091 | +26% | +4,049% |
| FY 2014 | 1,462,818 | -4% | +3,895% |
| FY 2015 | 1,535,859 | +5% | +4,095% |

Table 3 presents fuel type details on baseline and FY 2015 fuel use.

Table 3. VA FY 2005 Baseline Alternative Fuel Use and FY 2015 Alternative Fuel Use

| | FY 2005 BASELINE | FY 2015 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | <i>Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE)</i> | |
| Alternative Fuel | | |
| B100 | n/a | 13,222 |
| Compressed Natural gas (CNG) | n/a | 1,892 |
| E85 | n/a | 1,518,816 |
| Electricity | n/a | 1,929 |
| LNG | n/a | 0 |
| LPG | n/a | 0 |
| M-85 | n/a | 0 |
| Total Alternative Fuel Use | 36,616 | 1,535,859 |
| Petroleum | | |
| B20 | n/a | 52,751 |
| Diesel | n/a | 2,164,719 |
| Gasoline | n/a | 7,115,599 |
| Total Covered Petroleum Use | 8,729,032 | 9,333,069 |

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2015 Vehicle Fleet Report

Table 4 lists the EO 13423 Section 2(g) requirements for Federal fleets and summarizes VA's related FY 2015 performance.

Table 4. EO 13423 Federal Fleet Requirements and VA FY 2015 Performance

| Performance Measure | Goal / Requirement | VA FY 2015 Performance |
|---|--|--|
| Petroleum consumption reduction | Reduce petroleum consumption by subject vehicles 2 percent or more annually in FYs 2007-2015, compared to the FY 2005 subject petroleum baseline. | <p>Requirement not met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VA consumed approx. 9.3 million gasoline gallon equivalents (GGE), an increase of 7 percent from the FY 2005 baseline of 8.7 million GGE, but decreased petroleum consumption by 2 percent from last year. • VA did not achieve the target due to an increase in its fleet to meet its mission expansion. There has been an overall increase of 8,468 vehicles, or 77 percent, in VA's fleet since the baseline was determined. • VA relies heavily on the use of alternative fuels to displace petroleum products to meet this goal. Lack of alternative fuels and appropriate alternative fuel vehicles is making this difficult to achieve. • E85 vehicles are becoming harder to acquire since many of them do not meet the low GHG requirement. |
| Significant increase in consumption of alternative fuels | Increase consumption of alternative fuels by at least 10 percent compounded annually, relative to the FY 2005 alternative fuel baseline, beginning in FY 2007. | <p>Requirement met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VA consumed 1,535,859 GGE, a 4,095 percent change from the FY 2005 baseline of 36,616 GGE, and 1,449,521 GGE better than the goal of 86,338 GGE. • VA invested in the installation of fueling stations at VA medical centers across the Nation. • VA is also exploring the use of CNG vehicles in areas where the fuel is available, and is acquiring CNG vehicles on a limited basis. |
| Use of plug-in hybrid vehicles (also known as PHEV) | Use PHEVs as they become commercially available and have life-cycle costs comparable to non-PHEVs, and consider the use of PHEVs as a strategy to help meet the goals of EO 13423. | <p>Requirement met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VA received EVs and PHEVs through the two separate GSA pilot programs, and acquired additional EVs and PHEVs through the normal GSA leasing program. • VA currently has 157 EVs and PHEVs in its inventory. |

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2015 Vehicle Fleet Report

Future Performance. VA continues to update and implement its Fleet Management Action Plan. This provides a blueprint to improve the management and performance of the VA vehicle fleet, including alternative fuel use and petroleum reduction. The plan features construction of alternative fueling stations, expansion of training for fleet managers, and use of annual utilization reports to right size the fleet while meeting agency mission and goals. Currently, VA has a total of 62 E-85 (85 percent ethanol and 15 percent gasoline) stations in operation and 7 additional stations under design or construction.

VA will continue to acquire other types of alternative fuel vehicles in an attempt to meet future petroleum reduction requirements. VA plans to increase the numbers of CNG powered vehicles in its fleet, as well as electric vehicles.

III. Compliance with Energy Policy Acts of 1992 and 2005 (EPA) AFV Acquisition

VA exceeded its EPA requirements for AFV acquisitions in FY 2015 (see Attachment A for details). As a result of its AFV acquisitions and biodiesel fuel use in FY 2015, VA earned 1,627 AFV acquisition credits, which translates to 102 percent of its covered vehicle acquisitions. This is 27 percent higher than the EPA acquisition requirement of 75 percent.

Specifically, VA:

- Acquired 2,278 light duty vehicles (LDV), 1,566 of which were AFVs; VA received for 1,485 credits for these vehicles, and
- Received an additional 26 credits through the use of biodiesel.

Credits. Federal fleets earn one credit for every bi- or flexible-fuel AFV acquired. Additional credits are earned for using neat (100 percent) biodiesel (B100) or B20 (20 percent biodiesel and 80 percent petroleum diesel), as well as for AFVs that operate exclusively on alternative fuel, or are zero emission vehicles.

Vehicles. Flexible-fuel vehicles (FFV) with the capability to run on E85 or gasoline were the AFV of choice in FY 2015. Of the 1,684 AFVs that VA acquired in FY 2015, 1,345 were FFVs. Most of the remaining vehicles were gasoline hybrids, although VA also acquired three CNG vehicles, 39 plug-in hybrids, and five dedicated electric vehicles.

Exemptions. Of the 2,278 LDVs that VA acquired in FY 2015, 680 were considered exempt from compliance with EPA. Exemptions are in general granted for fleet size, geographic location, use outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area, and use for law enforcement or as emergency/emergency response vehicles. The details of vehicle exemptions may be found in Attachment A, Table A1.

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2015 Vehicle Fleet Report

Projected Acquisitions in FY 2016 and 2017. Attachments B and C to this report offer a detailed look at VA's FY 2016 planned acquisitions and FY 2017 projected acquisitions. Initial projections for FY 2016 and 2017 indicate that VA will exceed the alternative vehicle acquisition requirements for both years.

Alternative Fuel Use in AFVs

VA's total fleet is 19,522 vehicles across 300 fleet vehicle pools in the United States. In many locations where VA fleet vehicles operate, alternative fuels and associated infrastructure are sparse or non-existent. While VA is more than successful in acquiring the mandated percentage of AFVs each year, meeting the EPA's mandate that each AFV run exclusively on alternative fuel is a major challenge. This situation is exacerbated by the increased outreach efforts and service to Veterans in rural America and increases in mental health services for returning Servicemembers. The bulk of the growth in the VA fleet is in areas where there is no alternative fuel readily available. To compensate for the lack of commercially available alternative fuels and associated fueling infrastructure, VA is investing in the installation of fueling stations at VA medical centers across the Nation. VA currently has stations operating at 62 VA medical centers, and 7 additional stations are under construction. VA anticipates steadily increasing use of alternative fuels in its AFV fleet as onsite fueling stations become operational. As an alternative for those places where there is no fueling infrastructure available and VA cannot install a station onsite, VA is pursuing the strategies of acquiring electric vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles, or other low-GHG vehicles, as appropriate.

IV. Summary and Conclusions

In FY 2015, VA satisfied the alternative fuel vehicle acquisition and alternative fuel use requirements of EO 13423 and the Energy Policy Acts of 1992 and 2005. VA decreased its total petroleum consumption by 2 percent from last year, and is 7 percent higher than the base year. Due to an increase in its fleet to support the mission, VA did not achieve the targeted reduction of two percent per year in petroleum use. This is the last year that this metric will be used.

- The increase in fleet size was necessary to fulfill VA's mission of providing outreach, mental health services, and home-based patient care to our Veterans, especially in rural America. VA is taking care of its Veterans where they live, which causes increases in fuel use. VA anticipates further improvement in its fleet management practices to better meet Federal fleet mandates. We will do this by establishing internal goals via coordination and planning Department-level implementation of the VA-wide Fleet Management Action Plan. We are also updating our annual utilization review process, and standardizing reporting on utilization to ensure an appropriate fleet size.

ATTACHMENT A

FY 2015 Actual VA Vehicle Acquisitions

Attachment A includes the following tables:

- A1. 2015 Actual Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions
- A2. 2015 Actual Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail
- A3. 2015 Actual EPA Act Acquisition Credits Summary

Table A1. Actual Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions

| | Acquisitions | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | Leased | Purchased | Total |
| Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions | 2,168 | 110 | 2,278 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Geographic | 239 | 28 | 267 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation | 38 | 0 | 38 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle | 104 | 4 | 108 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation | 254 | 13 | 267 |
| Total EPA Act-Covered Vehicles | 1,533 | 65 | 1,598 |

Abbreviations/terminology used in tables:

4x2 = Two-wheel drive

4x4 = Four-wheel drive

AF = Alternative Fuel: Non-traditional vehicle fuel such as natural gas, bio-fuels, and electricity

AFV = Alternative Fuel Vehicle: Vehicle that operates on an alternative fuel

BI = Bi-fuel: Two separate, but parallel, fuel systems; these fuels never mix

CNG = Compressed Natural Gas: Natural gas compressed for storage in a tank

DE = Dedicated: Single fuel type

DSL = Diesel

E85 = E85 fuel: Fuel that is 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline

ELE = Electric: Powered by electricity

EPA Act = Energy Policy Act

FF = Flex fuel: Two fuel types used by the same system. These fuels mix in the vehicle tank.

GAS = Gasoline: Gasoline containing less than 85% ethanol.

HD = Heavy duty

LD = Light duty

LE = Law Enforcement

MD = Medium Duty

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area: Areas defined by EPA

PH = Plug-in Hybrid: Hybrid vehicle that can be plugged in to external electric charging system.

SUV = Sport Utility Vehicle: Combination truck and passenger vehicle

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2015 Vehicle Fleet Report

ATTACHMENT A – continued

Table A2. Actual Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail

| Vehicle Type | Fuel | LE | Acquisitions | | | EPA Act Credits |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | Lease | Purchase | Total | |
| Light Duty Vehicles | | | | | | |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | E85 FF | No | 330 | 1 | 331 | 331 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | E85 FF | Yes | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | GAS HY ³ | No | 164 | 0 | 164 | 164 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | GAS HY ³ | Yes | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | GAS PH | No | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Large | E85 FF | No | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Large | E85 FF | Yes | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | E85 FF | No | 16 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | E85 FF | Yes | 22 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | GAS HY ³ | No | 7 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | CNG DE | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | E85 FF | No | 116 | 0 | 116 | 116 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | ELE DE | No | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | GAS HY ³ | No | 111 | 0 | 111 | 111 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | GAS PH | No | 29 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 11 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 293 | 16 | 309 | 309 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | Yes | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| LD Other 4x2 | GAS AF | No | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| LD Pickup 4x2 | E85 FF | No | 75 | 0 | 75 | 75 |
| LD Pickup 4x2 | E85 FF | Yes | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | E85 FF | No | 47 | 5 | 52 | 52 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | E85 FF | Yes | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | GAS HY ³ | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| LD Van 4x2 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| LD Van 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 39 | 11 | 50 | 50 |
| LD Minivan 4x4 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 12 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| LD Pickup 4x4 | CNG DE | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| LD Pickup 4x4 | E85 FF | No | 14 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| LD Pickup 4x4 | E85 FF | Yes | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| LD Pickup 4x4 | GAS HY ³ | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | E85 FF | No | 152 | 2 | 154 | 154 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | E85 FF | Yes | 31 | 2 | 33 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | GAS HY ³ | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| LD Van 4x4 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Medium Duty Vehicles | | | | | | |
| MD Bus | E85 FF | No | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| MD E/ER | E85 FF | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MD Other | E85 FF | No | 17 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| MD Other | E85 FF | Yes | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MD Pickup | E85 FF | No | 22 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| MD SUV | E85 FF | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| MD Van (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 |

Department of Veterans Affairs FY 2015 Vehicle Fleet Report

ATTACHMENT A – continued

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----|-------|----|-------|-------|
| MD Van (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 47 | 13 | 60 | 60 |
| Heavy Duty Vehicles | | | | | | |
| HD Bus | CNG BI | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| HD | DSL HY ³ | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Totals: | | | 1,627 | 57 | 1,684 | 1,601 |

Table A3. Actual EPA Act Acquisition Credits Summary

| | |
|--|-------|
| Base AFV Acquisition Credits: | 1,601 |
| Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Light Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Medium Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Heavy Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits: | 26 |
| Total EPA Act Credits: | 1,627 |
| Overall EPA Act Compliance Percentage: | 102 % |

ATTACHMENT B

FY 2016 Planned VA Vehicle Acquisitions

Attachment B includes the following tables:

- B1. Planned Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions (2016)
- B2. Planned Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail (2016)
- B3. Planned EPA Act Acquisition Credits Summary (2016)

Table B1. Planned Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions (2016)

| | Acquisitions | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | Leased | Purchased | Total |
| Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions | 2,043 | 101 | 2,144 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Geographic | 268 | 27 | 295 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation | 38 | 0 | 38 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle | 83 | 0 | 83 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation | 287 | 10 | 297 |
| Total EPA Act-Covered Vehicles | 1,367 | 62 | 1,429 |

Abbreviations/terminology used in tables:

4x2 = Two-wheel drive

4x4 = Four-wheel drive

AF = Alternative Fuel: Non-traditional vehicle fuel such as natural gas, bio-fuels, and electricity

AFV = Alternative Fuel Vehicle: Vehicle that operates on an alternative fuel

BI = Bi-fuel: Two separate, but parallel, fuel systems; these fuels never mix

CNG = Compressed Natural Gas: Natural gas compressed for storage in a tank

DE = Dedicated: Single fuel type

DSL = Diesel

E85 = E85 fuel: Fuel that is 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline

ELE = Electric: Powered by electricity

EPA Act = Energy Policy Act

FF = Flex fuel: Two fuel types used by the same system. These fuels mix in the vehicle tank.

GAS = Gasoline: Gasoline containing less than 85% ethanol.

HD = Heavy duty

HY = Hybrid: Vehicle that uses an electric engine for operation under certain conditions, such as low speeds or to supplement a fuel powered engine

LD = Light duty

LE = Law Enforcement

MD = Medium Duty

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area: Areas defined by EPA

PH = Plug-in Hybrid: Hybrid vehicle that can be plugged in to external electric charging system.

SUV = Sport Utility Vehicle: Combination truck and passenger vehicle

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ATTACHMENT B – continued

Table B2. Planned Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail (2016)

| Vehicle Type | Fuel | LE | Acquisitions | | | EPAct Credits |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|----------|-------|---------------|
| | | | Lease | Purchase | Total | |
| Light Duty Vehicles | | | | | | |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | E85 FF | No | 334 | 6 | 340 | 340 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | E85 FF | Yes | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | GAS HY ³ | No | 279 | 0 | 279 | 279 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | GAS PH | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Large | E85 FF | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Large | E85 FF | Yes | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | E85 FF | No | 29 | 4 | 33 | 33 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | E85 FF | Yes | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | GAS HY ³ | No | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | E85 FF | No | 123 | 1 | 124 | 124 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | ELE DE | No | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | GAS HY ³ | No | 61 | 0 | 61 | 61 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | GAS PH | No | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Low-speed Vehicle | ELE DE | No | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 19 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 354 | 10 | 364 | 364 |
| LD Pickup 4x2 | E85 FF | No | 51 | 0 | 51 | 51 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | E85 FF | No | 55 | 13 | 68 | 68 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | E85 FF | Yes | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | GAS HY ³ | No | 11 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| LD Van 4x2 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| LD Van 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 39 | 20 | 59 | 59 |
| LD Minivan 4x4 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| LD Pickup 4x4 | E85 FF | No | 36 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| LD Pickup 4x4 | E85 FF | Yes | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | E85 FF | No | 80 | 1 | 81 | 81 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | E85 FF | Yes | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | GAS AF | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | GAS HY ³ | No | 12 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | GAS HY ³ | Yes | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| LD Van 4x4 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| LD Van 4x4 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Medium Duty Vehicles | | | | | | |
| MD Bus | CNG DE | No | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| MD Bus | E85 FF | No | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| MD Pickup | E85 FF | No | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| MD SUV | E85 FF | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| MD SUV | E85 FF | Yes | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| MD Van (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| MD Van (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 45 | 2 | 47 | 47 |
| Totals: | | | 1,649 | 64 | 1,713 | 1,645 |

ATTACHMENT B – continued

Table B3. Planned EPA Act Acquisition Credits Summary (2016)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Base AFV Acquisition Credits: | 1,645 |
| Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Light Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Medium Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Heavy Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits: | 64 |
| Total EPA Act Credits: | 1,709 |
| Overall EPA Act Compliance Percentage: | 120 % |

ATTACHMENT C

FY 2017 PROJECTED VA VEHICLE ACQUISITIONS

Attachment C includes the following tables:

- C1. Projected Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions (2017)
- C2. Projected Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail (2017)
- C3. Projected EPC Act Acquisition Credits Summary (2017)

C1. Projected Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions and Exemptions (2017)

| | Acquisitions | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | Leased | Purchased | Total |
| Total Light-Duty Vehicle Acquisitions | 1,948 | 74 | 2,022 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Fleet Size | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Geographic | 245 | 19 | 264 |
| Fleet Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation | 34 | 0 | 34 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: LE Vehicle | 69 | 2 | 71 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: Non-covered Vehicle | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Vehicle Exemptions: Non-MSA Operation | 281 | 4 | 285 |
| Total EPC Act-Covered Vehicles | 1,318 | 49 | 1,367 |

Abbreviations/terminology used in tables:

4x2 = Two-wheel drive

4x4 = Four-wheel drive

AF = Alternative Fuel: Non-traditional vehicle fuel such as natural gas, bio-fuels, and electricity

AFV = Alternative Fuel Vehicle: Vehicle that operates on an alternative fuel

BI = Bi-fuel: Two separate, but parallel, fuel systems; these fuels never mix

CNG = Compressed Natural Gas: Natural gas compressed for storage in a tank

DE = Dedicated: Single fuel type

DSL = Diesel

E85 = E85 fuel: Fuel that is 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline

ELE = Electric: Powered by electricity

EPC Act = Energy Policy Act

FF = Flex fuel: Two fuel types used by the same system. These fuels mix in the vehicle tank.

GAS = Gasoline: Gasoline containing less than 85% ethanol.

HD = Heavy duty

HY = Hybrid: Vehicle that uses an electric engine for operation under certain conditions, such as low speeds or to supplement a fuel powered engine

LD = Light duty

LE = Law Enforcement

MD = Medium Duty

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area: Areas defined by EPA

PH = Plug-in Hybrid: Hybrid vehicle that can be plugged in to external electric charging system.

SUV = Sport Utility Vehicle: Combination truck and passenger vehicle

ATTACHMENT C – continued

Table C2. Projected Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Detail (2017)

| Vehicle Type | Fuel | LE | Acquisitions | | | EPAct Credits |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|----------|-------|---------------|
| | | | Lease | Purchase | Total | |
| Light Duty Vehicles | | | | | | |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | E85 FF | No | 266 | 2 | 268 | 268 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | E85 FF | Yes | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | GAS HY ³ | No | 158 | 0 | 158 | 158 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Compact | GAS PH | No | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Large | E85 FF | No | 8 | 5 | 13 | 13 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | E85 FF | No | 65 | 12 | 77 | 77 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | E85 FF | Yes | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Midsize | GAS HY ³ | No | 20 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | E85 FF | No | 282 | 0 | 282 | 282 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | ELE DE | No | 18 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | GAS HY ³ | No | 62 | 0 | 62 | 62 |
| Sedan/St Wgn Subcompact | GAS PH | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Low-speed Vehicle | ELE DE | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 14 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger) | CNG DE | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 271 | 11 | 282 | 282 |
| LD Minivan 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | Yes | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| LD Pickup 4x2 | E85 FF | No | 49 | 0 | 49 | 49 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | E85 FF | No | 40 | 13 | 53 | 53 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | E85 FF | Yes | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x2 | GAS HY ³ | No | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| LD Van 4x2 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| LD Van 4x2 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 18 | 17 | 35 | 35 |
| LD Minivan 4x4 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| LD Pickup 4x4 | E85 FF | No | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | E85 FF | No | 86 | 2 | 88 | 88 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | E85 FF | Yes | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| LD SUV 4x4 | GAS HY ³ | No | 13 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| LD Van 4x4 (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| LD Van 4x4 (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Medium Duty Vehicles | | | | | | |
| MD Other | E85 FF | No | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| MD Pickup | E85 FF | No | 13 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| MD Van (Cargo) | E85 FF | No | 9 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| MD Van (Passenger) | E85 FF | No | 32 | 10 | 42 | 42 |
| Totals: | | | 1,536 | 73 | 1,609 | 1,544 |

ATTACHMENT C – continued

Table C3. Projected EPA Act Acquisition Credits Summary (2016)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Base AFV Acquisition Credits: | 1,544 |
| Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Light Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Medium Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| DEDICATED Heavy Duty AFV Credits: | 0 |
| Biodiesel Fuel Usage Credits: | 73 |
| Total EPA Act Credits: | 1,617 |
| Overall EPA Act Compliance Percentage: | 118 % |

ATTACHMENT

Short Title of Report: FY 2015 Annual Vehicle Fleet Report on Alternative Fuel Vehicles to Congress

Report Required By: P.L. 105-388 Sec. 310, U.S.C. 42 Sec. 13218

In accordance with Title 38, Chapter 1, Section 116, the statement of cost for preparing this report and a brief explanation of the methodology used in preparing the cost statement are shown below.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Manpower Cost: | <u>\$2,431.89</u> |
| Contract(s) Cost: | <u>\$0</u> |
| Other Cost: | <u>\$0</u> |
| <u>Total Estimated Cost to Prepare Report:</u> | <u>\$2,431.89</u> |

Brief Explanation of the methodology used in preparing this cost statement:

- The cost reflects 27 hours of work by a GS-14 (hourly salary rate of \$67.83) and 12 hours of work by a GS-13 (hourly salary rate of \$50.04).
- This includes the analysis of FAST data and verification of reporting activities.